

## PRESIDENT'S SHIP ANCHORS AT BOSTON

### America Is Asked to Urge Irish Freedom

Resolution Presented by Cardinal Gibbons Is Plea.

#### "IN NAME OF JUSTICE"

Self Determination Is Due People of Erin as It Is Elsewhere.

#### DESERVES CHANCE TO GROW

Britain Has Crushed Trade and Industry But Not Cry of Freedom.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—A resolution presented by Cardinal Gibbons urging the peace congress to apply to Ireland the doctrine of national self-determination, and a declaration of principles demanding that if any league of nations be created, all features which may infringe on the traditional American policy, including the Monroe doctrine, shall be eliminated, were adopted unanimously today at the closing session of the convention of the Irish race in America.

The declaration says a state of war exists between England and Ireland, which, in the interest of the peace of the world, the peace congress cannot ignore.

"In support of the movement to bring freedom to Ireland the convention resolved, within six months, \$1,000,000, but before Justice Daniel P. Cahalan of the New York supreme court, chairman of the convention completed the calling of a list of states and cities, more than \$1,250,000 had been pledged to the cause.

**Delegates From Many States.** Delegates from many states, representing a large number of Irish organizations, crowded the Academy of Music when Cardinal Gibbons arose at the afternoon session, and in a few words presented the resolution calling for the right of Ireland to self-determination.

The enthusiasm aroused by the prelate continued as numerous speakers seconded the resolutions. Among those who spoke were Rev. Norman Thomas, a Presbyterian minister of New York; Archbishop Messner, Milwaukee; Rabbi Joseph Kohn, Philadelphia; James C. Miter, Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Harry McWhorter, Chicago, head of the ladies auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Henry Goddard, Leach, New York; Thomas J. Matthews, Providence, R. I., national secretary of the A. O. H.; and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo.

The convention rose to its feet and cheered several minutes when the resolution was adopted. Cardinal Gibbons said that small nations shall have the right of self-determination, and that the peace congress should not be allowed to recall it.

The cardinal, who recently celebrated his golden jubilee, commemorating the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, presented the document without a formal speech, asserting that his "advanced age" was not a hindrance.

#### CONFERENCE MAY YET BE HELD WITH THE RUSSIANS

PARIS, Feb. 23.—While the idea has seemed to prevail in some quarters during the past few days that the proposed conference with the Russian faction leaders on Pinkip Island has been definitely abandoned, it is understood that the idea has been abandoned except the fact of an invitation issued by the council.

#### BACKING AUTOMOBILE INFLECTS FATAL INJURY

BARTLESVILLE, Feb. 23.—Henry McGough, one of the oldest residents of Bartlesville, is dead at Hot Springs, where he went last September for treatment. He is the son of Philip McGough, said to be the oldest man in the state, nearing the century mark. It was while passing the exit of a garage to the street last September that Mr. McGough was struck by an automobile which was rapidly backing out of the garage. The injury he sustained was in the back from which he never recovered.

#### French Bark Is Sunk; Sixteen of Crew Lost

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The French bark Helena was sunk early yesterday morning in a collision with the Norwegian freighter Gansford off Winter Quarter light, Va., and 16 of her crew perished.

Eight survivors, including her skipper, Captain Maisonneuve, were brought here today.

### NEW REVOLUTION SEEN IN MUNICH

People Indignant Over the Assassination of Eisner Are Rioting.

#### THREATENS ALL GERMANY

Suspected Attempt to End Bavarian Republic Is Rankling in Mobs.

#### RADICAL PARTIES UNITED

Socialists and Spartacists Agree to Stand Together When Crisis Comes.

MUNICH, Feb. 23.—Ministerial Councillor Jähres has been killed and several officers of the war office gravely wounded in the rioting here. The radical elements have threatened with death entire classes of the population as a reprisal for the assassination of Kurt Eisner.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—A telephone message from Munich received here today says that evidence has been gathered by the soldiers' and workmen's council to the effect that the assassin of Kurt Eisner was acting in behalf of a secret organization of officers and aristocrats.

The majority socialists, independents and Spartacists, the advice says, have formed a coalition government which is headed by a central council of 11. The new government has not yet officially communicated with Weimar.

The Bavarian soldiers, workmen's and peasants' soviet has been declared dissolved.

GENEVA, Feb. 23.—Further disorders and even civil war are feared as the Munich population is greatly excited and indignant over the assassination of Kurt Eisner who was generally loved and respected and considered the founder of the German revolution. Red flags on all public buildings have been lowered in respect for his memory.

Revolutionary groups, according to advices from Munich, have occupied all the newspaper offices and the post and telegraph offices and a counter revolution may be set afoot not only in Bavaria, but throughout Germany, which is encouraged by Spartacists and bolsheviks.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt, displaying much anxiety, says that owing to the menacing situation in Germany, allies "must hasten to arrange peace on moderate terms, to preserve calm and order in central Europe."

Other Austrian newspapers ask whether the allied armies will be forced to intervene.

The action of the Munich socialists and Spartacists, the correspondent adds, probably will not be pleasing to the league of nations.

Scheidemann, whose policy, it is said, takes another direction. The correspondent recalls that some time ago he interviewed Baron Stengel, a high official of the former Bavarian court, and asked him if he thought the monarch had definitely failed. The baron, with a smile, answered:

"Who knows. Many things can happen. We have fallen, but we aren't dead. The present situation obliges us to act prudently, but we hope we shall be able to do something effective."

Communication between Munich and Switzerland has been severed the dispatch adds, and news reaching Switzerland by way of Berlin is vague.

#### NEW ORLEANS WORKERS WANT BUREAU

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—A "no beer" or "work" movement was launched here today by the local branch of the Personal Liberty League of America. A telegram was sent to President Wilson today asking for a modification of the amendment to provide for the manufacture of beer and light, and the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

Arkansas Editor Dies. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—Capt. John R. Newman, for 20 years editor of the Times at Harrison, Ark. and one of the best known newspaper men in the state died last night at Harrison. Captain Newman was president of the Arkansas Press association in 1889 and 1891. He was a captain of volunteers during the Spanish-American war.

### General Mangin Greeted at Rhine



General Mangin on a visit to a French occupation base.

General Mangin, the famous French leader, is shown here at the bridge on the Rhine occupied by the French forces. The general, who is said to be the most popular in French army circles, is being greeted by his colleagues near Mainz, the French occupation base.

### I. W. W. MEMBERS ARE CONGRESS TO ENTER ARRESTED IN GOTHAM ITS FINAL SESSION

Police Declare They Had Plotted to Assassinate President Wilson at Boston Today.

#### BELONG TO SPANISH BRANCH

Government Agents Say They Were Hatching a Terrorist Movement—All Are Jailed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Fourteen members of the Spanish branch of the I. W. W. were arrested by secret service men and members of the police bomb squad in two raids here today. While they are charged formally with having seditious literature in their possession, government agents claimed to have evidence they were hatching a terrorist plot.

The grave nature of the alleged plot and the imminence of the attempt to carry it into execution, it was declared, made it essential that the men be imprisoned at once.

After being questioned at police headquarters, where their finger prints were taken, the prisoners were locked up without bail pending arraignment before a United States commissioner tomorrow.

Mechanical experts have been assigned to assemble a complicated machine found dismantled in one of the rooms raided. The secret service agents said they were at a loss to explain its purpose. Translators were put to work on a mass of papers and pamphlets seized.

One of the houses raided had been under police surveillance for several days as a result of meetings held there, it was said.

Eleven of the prisoners, when booked at the police station, gave New York addresses. Two said they lived in Philadelphia and a third said his home was in Elizabeth, N. J. All the men, it was said, are Spanish aliens who have come to the United States during the past three years.

Frank Francisco and Edward J. Dowd of the secret service, as well as New York detectives, who assisted in the raid, declared they had obtained evidence which would be used in an attempt to prove the prisoners had planned to assassinate President Wilson in Boston tomorrow, but this assertion was discredited by Capt. Peter Rubino of the secret service, who directed the raids.

#### Arrests Made In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Ten Germans and Spartacists were arrested here early today by agents of the department of justice on information received from New York. A quantity of alleged seditious literature was seized and the authorities say the men arrested had some connection with those taken into custody in New York Sunday.

Naval Driftboat Wrecked. MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23.—The naval driftboat A 236, returning to Key West from a flight to Tampa and Jacksonville, struck a tree in the outskirts of Miami early today and is believed to be a complete loss. Ensign D. P. Campbell, pilot, and Chief Quartermaster J. H. Collier, the only other person aboard, were rescued unharmed.

### TO RUSH PLANS ON EARLY PEACE

Preliminary Treaty to Be Prepared for Wilson's Return to France.

#### EARLY REPORTS DEMANDED

Supreme Council Asks Data on all Questions of Final Settlement.

#### RESULTS WILL BE FINAL

First Settlement Will Not Be Materially Changed In Last Treaty.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Results of far-reaching character were obtained at the meeting of the council of the great powers today when resolutions were adopted requiring spending up of all important branches of the work of the peace conference as to permit the formulation of a preliminary peace treaty by the time President Wilson returns to Paris in the middle of March.

To accomplish this the commissions dealing with the big questions of reparations, boundaries, economic and financial issues must report to the supreme council within the next two weeks or by March 8 at the latest. These reports, in turn, will form a basis for the drafting of the treaty.

An extensive program has been carefully matured within the past few days and it was brought to a culmination this afternoon when A. J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, and Col. R. M. House of the American delegation called on Premier Clemenceau in his sick room shortly before the council convened. Each found the other's secretary, and the two men, dressed and sitting up, and keenly alert concerning the work of the conference and fully agreed on the plan for rapid acceleration of work on all subjects.

All Powers Agreed. This brought together the British, American and French viewpoints for a rapid course of action assuring the earliest possible peace. Shortly afterward the supreme council met and ratified the program. The official statement issued after the meeting announced:

"The meeting decided on proper steps to be taken in order to accelerate as much as possible the labors of the conference."

Back of this formal announcement is the speeding up of the plan, which now goes into effect, for an early draft of the peace treaty. The main feature is to embody all subjects, both non-military and military, in the preliminary peace broad general document take the shape of a separate military treaty for disarmament which had been prepared by the supreme war council under the direction of Marshal Foch, who was to present it within the next few days.

Includes All Settlements. But instead of this limited action on military questions, today's decision broadens the action so as to include all subjects, both non-military and military, in the scope of the preliminary peace treaty, thus making it embrace economic, financial and all other essential subjects, including reparations, in addition to disarmament and other military and naval features. It will be this broad general plan which will be drafted by the time the president returns and which will soon thereafter go before the peace conference.

Although the proposed document relates only to Germany as the conclusion of this preliminary peace treaty is regarded as of chief importance. But similar action may be taken in the case of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, although it is not certain that action on these countries can be effected within the same period.

League Discussion an Obstacle. Senate discussion of the league of nations is one of the principal obstacles in the way of the peace conference. The administration will be opened tomorrow by Senator Lewis of Illinois. Daily and protracted debate on the league thereafter is in prospect. Senator Owen, democrat of Oklahoma, plans to discuss the league on Wednesday, Minority Leader Lodge on Friday and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, republican, former secretary of state, on Saturday.

The speaker of the next house is to be chosen next Thursday night at the conference of republicans, including members-elect. Friends of Representative Gillette of Massachusetts are confident of his selection, although supporters of Representative Mann of Illinois have not yet conceded defeat.

Congressional leaders today studied the legislative situation to determine which bills could be passed and which must go over for the extra session.

#### Feasibilities Are Determined.

Among bills said to be virtually assured for enactment were those appropriating \$1,000,000,000 for the railroad administration, the bond bill, the postoffice appropriation measure, the sundry civil bill, with \$600,000,000 for the shipping board, the measure appropriating \$12,000,000 for hospitals, the legislative, executive and judicial salary budget, and the measure invalidating \$750,000,000 of information war contracts.

### WILL GO ASHORE TODAY

Wilson Is Satisfied With Progress of Conference.

#### RECEPTION TO BE SIMPLE

Arrangements Include Only Formal Welcome Speech and Reply.

#### ALL IS WELL ABOARD SHIP

Few of Party Slightly Ill, But Principals Are in Best of Health.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—President Wilson's ship arrived in Boston harbor early this evening and anchored at the presidential pier 70, mooring aboard. Tomorrow, some time before noon the president and those accompanying him from the Paris peace conference will come ashore for brief ceremonies of welcome and a short speech by the president in Mechanics hall. The whole party will leave for Washington by special train at 4:30 in the afternoon, arriving Tuesday morning.

The George Washington anchored at quarantine station after 6 o'clock. Come Near Going Aground. While running for Boston light in a heavy fog and rain, the George Washington and her destroyer escort approached the beach at Thatcher's island, Cape Ann, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but stopped probably a thousand yards off shore before there was danger of grounding. About an hour was lost before the ships got their bearings and proceeded.

The president still plans to return to France on the George Washington sailing from Hoboken about March 2, unless something unforeseen occurs. The condition of the French premier, M. Clemenceau, may prove to be a large factor. The possibility of a change in the French government, with the draft of the peace conference or even a change in the delegation of France, complicate the situation.

Satisfied With Progress. Although the president held several conferences during the return voyage, he did not give any expression on the work or prospects of the peace conference further than to indicate that, with the draft of the league constitution on the table before the conference, he considers the first great step an accomplished fact, and he is not disturbed by the possibility that it unduly will be worked over, changed in many respects and probably in the end be quite a different document. Despite all this the president is known to feel that in the end the underlying principle of the peace conference will be accepted in the conference. The ratification of the document in other countries and in the United States, the president considers as another step to be dealt with after the league of nations is perfected.

Not Worried by Criticisms. While he has been following keenly the opposition and adverse criticism of the plan in congress, the president told representatives of the press, Norton and White, who made the return trip with him, that he was sure he could convince congress leaders that there were no fundamental objections. After an explanation of the plan of some length to the three congressmen, they expressed the opinion that the president could gain much support for his plan by close conference with a few leaders, who in turn could give an intimate view of the president's explanation to members generally. This is probably one of the methods which will be adopted by the president when he gets back to Washington, and is undoubtedly making some sort of address to a joint session and conferences with the members of the foreign affairs committee of each house.

First Speech to Be Formal. By Wireless to the Associated Press. ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23. President Wilson's speech at Boston Monday will be merely in the nature of a reply to a welcome home, and will be of a character fitting to such an occasion.

A few members of the party are suffering from the grippe, but all the principals are well.

#### Fourth Grandson Will Welcome Wilson Home

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—A son was born to Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, at the Jefferson hospital here early today. Mother and child are doing well. This is the president's fourth grandchild. The first, Francis B. Sayre, Jr., was born in the White House on January 17, 1915. The second, Eleanor Axton Wilson Sayre, was born at Jefferson hospital, March 28, 1916. Another grandchild is Ellen Wilson MacDougal.

The president has been notified and may stop at Philadelphia on his way from Boston.

Following message was received by Mrs. Sayre from the president:

"Highly pleased and send affectionate greetings."

### GERMANY DRAFTS A CONSTITUTION

Document Provides That New Nation Shall Be Based on International Law.

#### "PEOPLE ARE EXECUTIVES"

New Nation Will Include the Former German States and "Any Others."

#### ENTRANCE BY PLEBISCITE

Personal Freedom and the Secrecy of Postal Service Guaranteed.

WEIMAR, Saturday, Feb. 23.—While the German national assembly has been holding open meetings several committees have found time to discuss the draft of a new German constitution as prepared by Hugo Preuss, a member of the cabinet. The draft has now passed on second reading. The original few paragraphs have been cut up and expanded into 139 paragraphs which cover every point carefully.

The new draft consists of seven divisions. The first division, entitled "The Nation and Its Component States," provides that the national territory shall consist of the former German states as well as other states that may, after a plebiscite, desire to be incorporated into Germany. The flag of the new republic will be black, red and gold.

The second article of the first division provides that the executive power shall be vested in the president. The third article says the generally accepted rules of international law shall be a basic part of the German law.

Successful articles provide for the defense of the nation and cover colonial questions, customs duties and public transportation.

It is recalled that the draft shall have the right to enact laws governing citizenship, charity and general, the rights of citizens, crimes and penalties, judicial matters, the right of union, the relations between workmen and employers, the insurance of workmen, the promotion of labor and trade, weights and measures, postal, telegraph, mines, insurance, ocean traffic, freedom of the press, freedom of organization and meeting, and the rights and care of war veterans and their relatives. The national assembly shall have the right to enact laws concerning economic production and distribution of economic products for the general good and for protection and education of children and youth.

Powers of Separation States. The national law, it is provided, shall supersede the state laws of the various German states which are empowered to combine wholly or in part for the purpose of creating a more powerful membership in the nation. These states will be represented in the government by a "national council." Each member of the national council will have a bill to be introduced in the assembly must have the assent of the council which, however, possesses little veto power.

The third division contains 11 articles regarding the basic rights of the German people, including full freedom of belief, religion, art and science.

Labor as the greatest national wealth, especially is protected. Personal freedom of dwelling and property are guaranteed, as is secrecy of the postal service.

The third division contains 19 articles and provides that details shall be determined by the national government regarding the regulation of elections. The government will meet each year on the first Monday of December at the capital of the government. The president, it is provided, can call the assembly early and must do so if at least one-third of the members demand it. A court to control the voting would consist of three members of the assembly and two members of the national council. The constitution may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the full membership of the assembly.

Presidential Requirements. The election of a president is provided for in a fourth division. He must be at least 35 years old, and a German citizen for 15 years and will serve a seven-year term. He may be re-elected only once. The president will be elected by a popular vote. The president may demand the presence before it of the chancellor and the cabinet.

#### RADICALS AND PACIFISTS WIN "BLOODLESS BATTLE"

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Radicals and pacifists attending a "liberty conference" here won a bloodless battle with the police tonight. When the delegates began arriving at the Madison square hotel, they were informed that they could not hold the meeting at which Scott Nearing, according to last week's edition was to preside.

About 200 reached the ballroom, however, and refused to leave, although the lights were turned out. The delegates began arriving at the Madison square hotel, they were informed that they could not hold the meeting at which Scott Nearing, according to last week's edition was to preside.

After some delay with the arrival of two police stenographers to take down the remarks of the speakers, the radicals were permitted to proceed with their session.